

# Newport Mercury.

VOLUME CXXXV—No. 25.

NEWPORT, R. I., DECEMBER 10, 1892.

WHOLE NUMBER 6,995

## The Newport Mercury,

PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

182 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

**THE NEWPORT MERCURY** was established in June, 1765, and is now the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarterly, 48 columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state and foreign news, local news, and the "farmer's and household department." Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Taxes: \$200 a year in advance; single copies in paper, 5 cents; 100 copies or more can always be obtained at the cost of publication and the various news rooms in the city.

Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given on application by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

GEN. NATHANIEL GREENE COUNCIL No. 8, Order United American Mechanics, W. J. O. Young, Commander; J. H. Brown, Recording Secretary; meets every Monday evening.

ASSOCIATION LODGE No. 40, I. O. O. F., George H. Chase, Noble Grand; Wm. H. Boone, Secretary; meets every Tuesday evening.

MALVERN LODGE No. 8, N. E. O. F., Charles B. Goddard, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, A. K. McMahon, President; J. J. Butler, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.

CORPORATOR COMMANDERY No. 78, People's Five Year Benefit Order, John J. Peckham, Commander; David Stevens, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in each month.

PROSPERITY LODGE, No. 338, K. of H., Doctor, Henry R. Lawton; Reporter, C. H. Chase; meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings. KNWOOD LODGE No. 44, K. of P., Julius G. Lutz, Chancellor Commander; Herbert L. Marsh, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain, John H. Weirrell; Daniel P. Bell, Recorder; meets last Friday evening in each month.

## Local Matters.

### Worthy Club

There were two good lectures delivered last Tuesday evening before this Club. The first was by Mr. G. H. Stoddard on the "Political history of Japan," and the second was by the Rev. George W. Cutler on the "Results of recent Archaeological excavations." Mr. Cutler's lecture was singularly attractive and was listened to with great interest. In an amplified form, and with more ethnological details, it is to be repeated next Monday evening, the 12th inst., before the Natural History Society in the Museum on Touro street.

It was announced at the Unity Club meeting that, by request of the Holiness or Benevolent Committee, at whose disposal the 20th of December had been placed, for an entertainment on behalf of some worthy object of general utility, the occasion would stand deferred till some time later on, probably in February. In other words that date on the Club programme now stands cancelled. When decided on, a subsequent date will be announced.

### The State Highway Commission.

The State Commission, appointed by the General Assembly at the January session to examine and report upon the condition of the highways of the state, will give a public hearing on the subject next Thursday afternoon at the Newport State House, to which all interested are invited.

The committee have examined about 600 miles of state roads since their appointment, and their work of investigation being completed they will now give a series of public hearings throughout the state for the purpose of getting suggestions from the people interested in the matter of road improvement. The meeting next Thursday should be well attended by our neighbors on the Island and all should attend prepared to make suggestions which shall aid the committee in their work.

Conspicuous among the numerous improvements being made to Bellevue avenue property is that of the LeRoy estate, purchased last season by Messrs. LeRoy and George Gordon King. The house, which served so long as the elegant summer home of the late Mr. and Mrs. Daniel LeRoy, is being moved to the extreme rear of the lot, and a brick business block, measuring 125 feet, will be erected on the avenue front. Thomas Prece is moving the old house and Mr. W. J. Underwood has the contract to put up the new block.

Mr. W. F. Wyatt had a narrow escape from a very serious injury at Wilbur Brothers steam mill on Sherman street. He fell backward into the drying room, a distance of about ten feet, and escaped with only severe bruises.

Mr. Geo. S. Flagg has been in New York this week.

Judge Henry N. Ward is confined to his home by illness.

Mr. L. K. Carr, of the Observer, is enjoying a well-earned vacation.

### Officer Ring Shoots an Alleged Enterprise Course of Entertainments.

A fight in the barn on Buruside avenue owned and occupied by John B. Delojo & Son attracted the attention of Police Officer Ring at an early hour Sunday morning and when he went to investigate two young men rushed from the premises and made their escape toward Tilden avenue. The officer followed them as closely as possible, and recognizing them, ordered them to stop. They showed no disposition to comply with this demand, however, and after it had been several times repeated the officer drew his revolver and fired several shots, hoping to frighten them into submission. They continued to run, notwithstanding, and finally, separated, succeeded in getting out of the way.

The officer had recognized his men as Michael E. Harrington and Frederick Chase and he followed up the pursuit by visiting places where he thought they would be likely visit after their escape. Sometime during the morning he learned that Harrington was allowed away in a barn, suffering from a bullet wound in the thigh, and going to this place arrested the man and took him to the station house where a few hours later he had Chase lodged also. Both men were arraigned on charges of breaking and entering in the nighttime and, pleading not guilty, they were subsequently taken to jail to await hearing before the justice court yesterday.

### Fraternal Visit.

King Philip Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Fall River, paid a fraternal visit to St. Paul's Lodge in this city, Monday evening. The visitors were not at the depot by a delegation of local Masons and escorted to Masonic Temple, where the third degree was worked in a most excellent manner, the large hall on the third floor being used for the first time.

The singing, under the direction of the organist, Mr. Clarence A. Hammont and Dr. Stoddard, violinist, was by Messrs. W. H. Schwarz, A. B. Commerford, W. S. Stowom, William Cary, G. E. Vernon, A. W. Holland and Gustavus Hawk. A banquet had been provided on the lower floor, and at least two hundred and fifty sat down to do ample justice to it.

Thanks to Sir Knight W. W. Sampson, seven colored singers from Boston rendered a very pleasing programme of plantation and other songs while supper was in progress. Addresses were made and soon after midnight the visitors left for home on a special train, being escorted to the depot by the members of St. Paul's Lodge.

### Complimentary Recognition.

Assemblyman John J. Peckham is in receipt of an official copy of a series of resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the Regular Army and Navy and Union at Detroit in September, thanking him "for the persistence he has shown in securing legislation of benefit to the late members of the Regular Army, Marine Corps and Navy and to those now in active service." The resolutions are signed by James F. Robbie, national commander, and Richard J. Fanning, national adjutant; and are a worthy compliment to Mr. Peckham's efforts to advance the interests of the organization passing them.

The ladies of the Women's Exchange gave a Columbian Tea in Newton Hall Tuesday evening, one of the features of which was a Spanish dance by fifteen young ladies in gay Spanish costume. Tea was served in an ante-room and dancing was indulged in from 9 to 12 o'clock.

The Mission Band of Tilley avenue chapel held missionary concert Tuesday evening which was very largely attended. Rev. Mr. Arrington presided and there was singing and other interesting exercises.

Daniel W. Mahoney, of this city, was arrested in Boston Saturday and brought to Newport to answer to a charge of larceny of \$125 from the residence of Mrs. Dorcas E. Waldron on Heath court.

Mr. John B. Greer will represent the Newport members of the class of '59 of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, at the reunion to be held in Providence Jan. 11, the 30th anniversary of the organization of the institution.

The Torpedo Station received 20,000 pounds of gun cotton recently as the first product of the Dupont Powder Co., of Wilmington, Del.

The adjourned session of the September term of the Supreme Court will open at the State House next Monday. The criminal cases will be called first.

Mr. John A. Hazard is making improvements to his cottage on Bay View avenue.

Two weeks from tomorrow will be Christmas and our merchants are making their arrangements accordingly.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Underwood have been in New York this week.

Judge Henry N. Ward is confined to his home by illness.

Mr. L. K. Carr, of the Observer, is enjoying a well-earned vacation.

Rev. Mr. Craig has sufficiently recovered from his late indisposition to be about the streets.

### CITY COUNCIL

Regular Meeting Tuesday Evening—

Mayor Honey Meets and Testifies

Watertown Co's Bill to Extend Easton's

Pond Property—Budget Work.

The regular monthly meeting of the

City Council for December was held

Tuesday evening, Mayor Honey pres-

iding over the Board of Aldermen and

Mr. President Boyle over the Common-

Council.

The eleventh report of the committee

on Finance was read and received and

on its recommendation the following bills were ordered paid from the

several appropriations:

Asylum ..... \$100.00

Paupers and Vagrants ..... 100.00

Road Poor Fund ..... 50.00

Board of Aldermen ..... 2,625.00

Parks and Public Buildings ..... 200.00

Police Department ..... 200.00

Public Schools ..... 5,111.00

Fire Department ..... 1,063.82

Streets and Highways ..... 300.00

Water Works ..... 100.00

Water Supply ..... 40.00

Easton Burial Ground Fund ..... 10.00

Eastern Burial Ground Fund ..... 13.84

M. Littlefield and Fowler Burial

Ground Fund ..... 0.00

Ward Burial Ground Fund ..... 0.00

Ward Burial Ground Fund ..... 6.00

Jewell Synagogue Fund ..... 111.00

Lighthill Street ..... 3,661.00

Incendia ..... 411.45

Total ..... \$20,447.47

The report of the Fire Department

committee was read and received and

on its recommendation the committee

was authorized to purchase a universal

fire alarm box to be placed in the Tele-

phone Exchange at a cost of \$300.

On recommendation of the commit-

tee on Street Lights a gas lamp was or-

dered placed at the corner of Broad

and Anthony streets.

The monthly reports of Street Com-

misioner Lawton and City Auditor

Cooper were read and received.

A resolution was passed paying a

Columbus Day bill of \$17 which had

been overlooked at the time the com-

mittee settled the accounts of the cele-

bration.

The following petitions were severally

referred to the committee on Streets and

Highways:—Of J. Townsend Bur-

den and others, for macadamizing Reg-

gie's avenue, from Bellevue avenue east-

ward; of E. M. Neill and others, for a

sewer in Beach street, from Bellevue to

Red Cross avenue; of Henry Bell, Jr.,

and others, for macadamizing the road-

bed of Bull street; of John H. Jord-

dan, agent, and others, for a pipe sewer

in Washington street, to extend about

400 feet south from March street, and

to connect with the sewer in the latter;

of Henry Johnson and others, for a pipe

sewer in Bow court, to connect with

the Wellington avenue sewer; and of

William Lowe and others, for covering

Simpson street with crushed stone.

The petition of William Binney and

others, for a gas light on Catherine

street, at the southeast corner of De-

Bols avenue, was referred to the com-

mittee on Street Lights, with power to

act.

The petition of Police Officer Thomas

Jones, for four days' pay for time lost

through the death of his wife, was re-

ferred to the mayor.

A petition from J. S. Douglass, of

New York, to be allowed to substitute

for the present system of fighting fires

something entirely new was referred to

the Fire Department committee. A peti-

tion for remission of taxes was re-

ceived from the New York & Boston

Drapery Express Co., was referred to the

# THE GOLDEN CAVES

By CHARLES R. LEWIS OR QUAD.

Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER III.



He was raising his tomahawk for a blow at her.

The carefully prepared trap of the Indians had failed. It was only when the white man had turned sharply aside, bunched the wagons, placed the spare horses as safely as possible and began pulling the bowlders together for a breastworks that the red man realized that he had been sold out.

Then they swarmed out of the ravines—the warriors of Iron Heart, of Red Eagle, of Black Crow—three hundred strong, and mounting their wiry ponies, which had lain as close as rabbits, they swarmed out and over the plains and gave vent to their disgust and indignation.

Had they charged en masse the little band of white men must have been swept away by the momentum, but they delayed and every moment saw the breastworks strengthened by another bowlder. The Indian must feel and hedge before he strikes. In that characteristic he is below the serpent. He must consult and powwow before he advances. This is to brace him up.

More than half an hour was consumed in demonstrations of bluff before the Indians were ready to act. Then it was to advance his natural weapon first—treachery. A white man—some renegade and criminal who feared even the mixed society of the west and had gone over to the enemies of his race body and soul—advanced with a white flag tied to a stick as a flag of truce. He advanced boldly and impudently, but when within pistol shot of the breastworks was halted by the captain and asked what he wanted.

"See here, I feel sorry for you folks," he said in reply. "And I hear you to help yo' out of a bad scrape. That's all. Yer to chaw ye up in five minutes, and twice as many more will be yero at sundown. They know what ye ar bound fur, and they ar determined to kape ye."

"Well, what else?" asked the captain as the renegade paused.

"They wanted to wip ye out to the last man, but I've prevailed upon 'em to spare ye in case ye'll turn back. That's what I've come to tell ye."

"If we turn back we won't be harmed."

"Not a hair of yer heads. Jist take the back track and that'll end the matter at once."

"And suppose we don't?"

"Then God help ye! Ye'll be chawed to pieces in ten mintis!"

"You go back and tell your friends to begin chawing as soon as they please!" shouted the captain, and every man in the inclosure cheered the words.

There was more delay as the renegade went back to report, and every man worked to build the breastworks higher and strengthen it. Wagons and horses occupied a solid square of less than half an acre. It was the highest ground within cannon shot. This was as good as another foot on the height of the breastworks. Twenty-five men distributed around that inclosure would make a terribly thin line, but twenty-five Winchester rifles would maintain a terribly destructive fire.

But treachery had not yet exhausted itself. Your noble red man of Cooperology depends upon that even when attacking women and children. Back came the renegade to say:

"Ye better take the chance I hold out to ye. The Indians hev got mad, and nothin' but yer promise and the quick performances of it will save ye scalps. If a gun is fired I can't hold 'em a minit."

"If we turn back we will not be molested?" queried the captain.

"Not a red shall cum nigh ye."

"But we have only your word for it."

"Which arter be good 'nuff. I am workin to save yo scalps."

"And you think the way to do it is to turn us all over to them! Get back, you lying renegade—get out of range or we'll drop you!"

The renegade beat a hasty retreat, and a few minutes later the Indians dismounted, crept about the plateau to form a circle, and opened fire on the breastworks from three hundred rifles. They had waited too long for a rush, but the little band was encircled.

Water! Not a drop!

Forge! Not an ounce!

Provisions! Yes, but they must be eaten in a raw state.

The Indians had but to preserve their circle of fire about the fort and nature would do the rest. Men may escape the bullet, but thirst kills.

And what of Joe and Bass? As soon as the Indians appeared on the flanks of the train he had hidden her out of sight, and he had hopes up to the opening of the battle that she had not been seen. When he knew that danger was imminent he did not conceal the fact from her. She grew a shade paler, but she beat her teeth hard and threw off the womanish feeling which would have weakened her.

"We are to be attacked," she quailed as the wagons were packed and the men began at the breastworks.

"It looks that way," replied Joe, "but it may be only bluster. You had best keep out of sight."

"But every one of us will be wanted to handle a firearm. I can shoot with either rifle or revolver. See! I have a revolver. If there is danger I must take care with the rest."

A moment later her father came up

and looked very anxious as he said:

"My daughter, I fear that our situation could not be worse. We have ten to one in front of us and we shall presently be attacked. You had better lie down on the bottom of the wagon."

"I should soon be helpless from fear," she replied. "Let me remain here behind the rocks. If they charge us I can help repel them."

When the firing opened she was kneeling between Joe and her father. Not a return shot was fired from the inclosure. Now and then a bullet found its way in between the loosely piled rocks, but the men had only to hug the ground to be safe. As the Indians had to elevate their guns at an angle of forty-five degrees to fire, most of the bullets passed over, hitting the tops of the wagons, but leaving the animals unharmed.

It was well for the band that an old soldier had command. He took in the lay of the ground, made up his mind where the blow would fall and notified every man to be ready for the signal. The redskins would soon tire of wasting their ammunition, and then the more enthusiastic among them would demand a charge.

An Indian is patient only when overpowered. He is brave enough to face death only after he has won himself up to fury. The one-sided battle—the yell, shots, screams and change of positions—had their due effect. Half an hour before sundown the young warriors were elated to be led to the charge. The white men had shown their cowardice by withholding their fire. It was a sign, too, that they were short of cartridges. A rush from a hundred warriors would carry the camp and give up its plunder.

The renegade white man, whoever he was, had some military ideas in his head. He was seen hurrying from one point to another to consult, and he selected the point to be advanced against.

Owing to the scarcity of material, the north side of the inclosure was not as high as the rest. The approach to this side was not as steep. One of the dry gullies ran parallel to this side, and the charging warriors would have only three hundred feet of open ground to cross.

When the red sun was hardly more than a hand breadth above the plains the firing suddenly ceased. The captain had been expecting it. He knew where the charge was to come from. There would be a fight on the south side to distract attention, but he left only three men to resist it. All others were scattered along the north side, arranging for a cross fire when possible, and they were not stationed a moment too soon.

At the sound of a shrill warwhoop uttered by Iron Heart, who was the ranking chief, a fusillade was opened against the south side, and a hundred or more warriors, the pick of all the force, sprang out of the gully and dashed at the north side. They expected to find it unprepared.

Crack! Crack! Crack! One of the very first tufted heads showing above the bank received a bullet. Twenty-one Winchesters flamed and roared as fast as men could throw out the shells and pull trigger.

A dozen of death and destruction was let loose. A wall of flame swept forward to search and shrieve.

The charge of a hundred men is a battering ram—a landslide—a great wave. It cannot be staid at once. Its own momentum carries it forward to a certain point. The charge was a failure from the outset, but the wave did not flow back until a brawny redskin reached the breastworks right in front of Bass. It was only high by him, and he was swinging his tomahawk for a blow at her when a bullet from her revolver, held aloft, entered his throat and threw him backward to die after a brief struggle.

It was all over in five minutes. It had been a desperate charge at the weakest point and twenty-three warriors lay dead on the slope, while a dozen more, more or less seriously wounded, crawled away to secure shelter.

Then the great red sun touched the plains with his golden rim, sank silently into the sterile west end, and twilight came to make shadows race about among the dead—dead but hideous—corpses in the war paint as they lay in the gully, the main force having withdrawn temporarily farther to the north.

"There's only one string to hang on to, if we can get help to beat 'em off we are saved for the time. If we can't we must go under."

"Why not mount the horse and make a dash for it, leaving the outfit in their hands?" queried one of the men.

"How many would live to get twenty miles away, do you think? Not one!

The Indians would ride over us in no time. I tell you, boys, we have got into a bad row, and I must confess that I can't see any way out of it. But what's your string, Joe?"

"The day we left Bruno City I saw a man who had come down from Fort Sully," replied the young man. "He said that troops had been ordered forward to protect emigrants and that a number of gold seekers, hunters and trappers would start with the soldiers. If that body of men followed the Big Cheyenne, which of course they would do up to the forks, and if they started two days behind us as they were to where should they be now?"

"Being mounted as we are, and having three or four wagons at least, they'd make about our distance. The forks are not over twenty miles away, and they may be there tonight or not get up for another day yet. But how are we to get help from them?"

"Let them know of our peril."

"Can my us fly?"

"No, but we can walk and run and ride. One of us must be out of here within an hour on the way to the forks. He must find the men from Sully and bring 'em down on the rear of this tribe of redskins."

"A rabbit couldn't make his way through the circle the demons have formed about us," replied the captain in tones of dejection.

"But a num of my size can and will!" exclaimed Joe. "I know the risks, but the game is worth it. If I loso my scalp it will only be two or three days in advance of the rest of you. If I get through I shall save you all."

The right hand of every man went out to him in the darkness, but it was two long minutes before the captain said:

"I wouldn't ask it of you, Joe, but if you will volunteer we'll pray to God to spare your life. Your success is the only thing that will save us. What is your plan?"

"I can speak a few words of the dialect of almost any tribe in the west," replied Joe, "and I shall strip that dead body for a disguise. I can't hope to get out unperceived, but I hope to be taken for an Indian long enough to get through the lines."

The knowledge of what Joe proposed to do was kept from the majority of the men. The body of the dead warrior was dragged among the wagons, stripped of its buckskin suit, and in the course of the gully he met several Indians coming up to help remove the dead, but he had not gone over two hundred feet when a break in the right bank offered him an opportunity to leave the big ditch. He scrambled out at once and dropped to his hands and knees and crawled away in the darkness.

He had passed the gully, which had been considered the great point of danger, and now to get the lay of the ground about him and seek to discover if there was another circle of Indians. Creeping forward as silently as a rabbit he ascended a ridge from which he could make observations.

The Indians were carrying off their dead—a portion of them—while the others had built fires behind another ridge and were cooking their meat. They seemed assured that the white men would make no move to assume the offensive, and the repulse had evidently demoralized them for the time being.

The way to the north and the west was unobstructed so far as the scout could determine in the darkness, and after a bit he moved forward, having no other object in view than to cover the twenty miles between him and the forks of the Cheyenne as soon as possible. He was carefully picking his way to the northwest, neglecting no precaution until he should be certain that he was beyond the lines, when he suddenly came upon a dozen or more Indian ponies buncheted in a hollow where the dampness had brought forth a growth of sweet grass. Two or three were hobbled, but the rest were free, and after creeping clear around the circle Joe had found a guard. If one had been

"I wouldn't ask it of you, Joe, but if you will volunteer we'll pray to God to spare your life. Your success is the only thing that will save us. What is your plan?"

"I can speak a few words of the dialect of almost any tribe in the west," replied Joe, "and I shall strip that dead body for a disguise. I can't hope to get out unperceived, but I hope to be taken for an Indian long enough to get through the lines."

The knowledge of what Joe proposed to do was kept from the majority of the men. The body of the dead warrior was dragged among the wagons, stripped of its buckskin suit, and in the course of the gully he met several Indians coming up to help remove the dead, but he had not gone over two hundred feet when a break in the right bank offered him an opportunity to leave the big ditch. He scrambled out at once and dropped to his hands and knees and crawled away in the darkness.

The Indians were carrying off their dead—a portion of them—while the others had built fires behind another ridge and were cooking their meat. They seemed assured that the white men would make no move to assume the offensive, and the repulse had evidently demoralized them for the time being.

The way to the north and the west was unobstructed so far as the scout could determine in the darkness, and after a bit he moved forward, having no other object in view than to cover the twenty miles between him and the forks of the Cheyenne as soon as possible. He was carefully picking his way to the northwest, neglecting no precaution until he should be certain that he was beyond the lines, when he suddenly came upon a dozen or more Indian ponies buncheted in a hollow where the dampness had brought forth a growth of sweet grass. Two or three were hobbled, but the rest were free, and after creeping clear around the circle Joe had found a guard. If one had been

"I wouldn't ask it of you, Joe, but if you will volunteer we'll pray to God to spare your life. Your success is the only thing that will save us. What is your plan?"

"I can speak a few words of the dialect of almost any tribe in the west," replied Joe, "and I shall strip that dead body for a disguise. I can't hope to get out unperceived, but I hope to be taken for an Indian long enough to get through the lines."

The knowledge of what Joe proposed to do was kept from the majority of the men. The body of the dead warrior was dragged among the wagons, stripped of its buckskin suit, and in the course of the gully he met several Indians coming up to help remove the dead, but he had not gone over two hundred feet when a break in the right bank offered him an opportunity to leave the big ditch. He scrambled out at once and dropped to his hands and knees and crawled away in the darkness.

The Indians were carrying off their dead—a portion of them—while the others had built fires behind another ridge and were cooking their meat. They seemed assured that the white men would make no move to assume the offensive, and the repulse had evidently demoralized them for the time being.

The way to the north and the west was unobstructed so far as the scout could determine in the darkness, and after a bit he moved forward, having no other object in view than to cover the twenty miles between him and the forks of the Cheyenne as soon as possible. He was carefully picking his way to the northwest, neglecting no precaution until he should be certain that he was beyond the lines, when he suddenly came upon a dozen or more Indian ponies buncheted in a hollow where the dampness had brought forth a growth of sweet grass. Two or three were hobbled, but the rest were free, and after creeping clear around the circle Joe had found a guard. If one had been

"I wouldn't ask it of you, Joe, but if you will volunteer we'll pray to God to spare your life. Your success is the only thing that will save us. What is your plan?"

"I can speak a few words of the dialect of almost any tribe in the west," replied Joe, "and I shall strip that dead body for a disguise. I can't hope to get out unperceived, but I hope to be taken for an Indian long enough to get through the lines."

The knowledge of what Joe proposed to do was kept from the majority of the men. The body of the dead warrior was dragged among the wagons, stripped of its buckskin suit, and in the course of the gully he met several Indians coming up to help remove the dead, but he had not gone over two hundred feet when a break in the right bank offered him an opportunity to leave the big ditch. He scrambled out at once and dropped to his hands and knees and crawled away in the darkness.

The Indians were carrying off their dead—a portion of them—while the others had built fires behind another ridge and were cooking their meat. They seemed assured that the white men would make no move to assume the offensive, and the repulse had evidently demoralized them for the time being.

The way to the north and the west was unobstructed so far as the scout could determine in the darkness, and after a bit he moved forward, having no other object in view than to cover the twenty miles between him and the forks of the Cheyenne as soon as possible. He was carefully picking his way to the northwest, neglecting no precaution until he should be certain that he was beyond the lines, when he suddenly came upon a dozen or more Indian ponies buncheted in a hollow where the dampness had brought forth a growth of sweet grass. Two or three were hobbled, but the rest were free, and after creeping clear around the circle Joe had found a guard. If one had been

"I wouldn't ask it of you, Joe, but if you will volunteer we'll pray to God to spare your life. Your success is the only thing that will save us. What is your plan?"

"I can speak a few words of the dialect of almost any tribe in the west," replied Joe, "and I shall strip that dead body for a disguise. I can't hope to get out unperceived, but I hope to be taken for an Indian long enough to get through the lines."

The knowledge of what Joe proposed to do was kept from the majority of the men. The body of the dead warrior was dragged among the wagons, stripped of its buckskin suit, and in the course of the gully he met several Indians coming up to help remove the dead, but he had not gone over two hundred feet when a break in the right bank offered him an opportunity to leave the big ditch. He scrambled out at once and dropped to his hands and knees and crawled away in the darkness.

The Indians were carrying off their dead—a portion of them—while the others had built fires behind another ridge and were cooking their meat. They seemed assured that the white men would make no move to assume the offensive, and the repulse had evidently demoralized them for the time being.

The way to the north and the west was unobstructed so far as the scout could determine in the darkness, and after a bit he moved forward, having no other object in view than to cover the twenty miles between him and the forks of the Cheyenne as soon as possible. He was carefully picking his way to the northwest, neglecting no precaution until he should be certain that he was beyond the lines, when he suddenly came upon a dozen or more Indian ponies buncheted in a hollow where the dampness had brought forth a growth of sweet grass. Two or three were hobbled, but the rest were free, and after creeping clear around the circle Joe had found a guard. If one had been

"I wouldn't ask it of you, Joe, but if you will volunteer we'll pray to God to spare your life. Your success is the only thing that will save us. What is your plan?"

"I can speak a few words of the dialect of almost any tribe in the west," replied Joe, "and I shall strip that dead body for a disguise. I can't hope to get out unperceived, but I hope to be taken for an Indian long enough to get through the lines."



## The Mercury.

John P. Johnson, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, '92.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

The last will and testament of Jay Gould has been made public and the public feel that it is just what was to be expected from the many-times millionaire—not a dollar for charities.

How they are going to reconcile matters in New Bedford this coming year seems hard to tell. At the municipal election Tuesday they elected a Prohibitionist for Mayor and voted for license by nearly a thousand majority.

The election in Fall River Tuesday resulted in the choice of a Democratic mayor and Republican majorities in both branches of the City Council. Mayor Coughlin was re-elected by a majority of 600 votes.

Fire broke out in Knights of Pythias Hall in the town of Raymond, N. H., Monday night, and although aid was furnished from Manchester and Portsmouth, it could not arrive in time to save the town, and every store beyond was burned to the ground.

And now it is said the non-partisans, or independents, will hold the balance of power in the California legislature this winter and will determine whether a Democrat or Republican shall succeed Fellow in the United States Senate. The Senatorial question is therefore a lottery.

Mr. Robert Neville, who slapped Mr. S. S. Howland's face at Madison Square Garden during the recent horse show, was brought before the New York bar Monday and fined \$100. The appraised value of such an offense in Newport is about two dollars and sixty cents, including costs.

The Fifty-second Congress began its second session on Monday. Nothing of a startling nature has been introduced nor is it expected that there will be. The Republicans will stand by their party principles and the Democrats, with a majority in only one body, will naturally prefer that all important legislation should go over to the next Congress when they will have sympathetic majorities in both branches.

Congressman Bynum, of Indiana, thinks a tax on incomes would be very popular with the masses. He says that a revenue of \$60,000,000 a year could be raised in this way without its affecting anybody except those who have pretty large incomes. It is singular to find the lessons of thirty years ago so soon forgotten. No more unpopular measure was ever enacted than the income tax law, and it was only done because of the imperative need of money to carry on the war.

Our Democratic neighbor, The Herald, seems exceedingly fearful that His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Bull, will be the next member of Congress from this district and that its own party may aid in his election. It devoted a column editorial to the matter recently, and after a hard, but vain struggle for something to say that would weaken the gentleman's popularity said "Well, let us grant that he is all his friends say he is, the question still remains, why should any Democrat support him for Congress?" and this question, which the writer was apparently unable to answer, was really the gist of the whole editorial.

## The President's Message.

The President's annual message which was submitted to Congress Tuesday was a document which might be read to advantage by every American citizen, for it touches on every question of national interest and gives very full reports of the General Statistics, the Canadian Trade and the various departments of the government as well. President Harrison expresses great satisfaction at the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States which, he says, are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people. The statistics show that the total wealth of the country has during the past ten years increased 231 per cent., the mileage of railways 446 per cent., and, taking the seventy-five leading cities of the Union as a basis, there has been an increase in the capital employed of \$1,522,745,004, in the value of the products of \$2,024,356,166, in wages earned of \$671,435,929, and in the number of wage earners employed of 366,020. The new industrial plants established since Oct. 6, 1890 number 345 and the extension of existing plants 103. The new capital invested amounts to \$210,449,000 and the number of additional employees 37,255. During the first six months of the present year 135 new factories were built and it is estimated that on Sept. 1, 1892, there were 15,200,000 working spindles in the United States, an increase of 600,000 over the year 1891. While the consumption of cotton by European mills during the last decade has increased 92 per cent., that by American mills for the same time has been 150 per cent., and so in every line of industry there has been an increase in the value of the product and an increase in the amount of the wages paid. The total value of our foreign trade exports and imports of merchandise during the last fiscal year shows an increase of \$126,283,004 over the previous fiscal

## STORY OF TWO WOMEN.

## What the Trouble Was and How It Resulted.

## What Each Has to Say About This Most Interesting Matter.

## Something Never Before Equalled in Our Experience.

The story of each is brief, but both are eloquent with true feeling and gratitude, given in their own words.

The first, Mrs. E. S. Bigart, of the Hotel Home, 936 Street, New York City, is as follows:

"For eight years I have been constantly under the care of doctors, but found no relief, nor, from what the doctors told me, did I expect to get any better. I was convinced that they did not understand my case, so I thought I would try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and the result has been truly wonderful. I now feel in better health than for the last 20 years.



MRS. E. S. BIGART.

"During all this time I had been suffering from malaria, heart disease, kidney and liver complaints, nervous prostration and sleeplessness. For the three months before taking this wonderful remedy, I had been confined to my room, and most of the time to the bed. I feel, with the blessing of God, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has given me a new lease of life and health, and that I am cured of all my troubles. I have a great desire that others may be benefited as I have been, and take every opportunity to recommend it to the sick."

Mrs. Oliver Wilson, Northboro', Mass., tells the second of these two interesting stories:

"I was suffering from nervousness," she says, "caused by female weakness and nervous prostration. I was so ner-



MRS. OLIVER WILSON.

vous and weak I could not go up a common pair of stairs without stopping to rest, and was troubled to sleep at night. I took Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and have obtained my old elastic step around the house, to the surprise of my friends. After keeping round for two years, it has proved a boon to me truly. I know of many others whom it has cured and who speak most highly in praise of it."

How anybody who suffers from disease can read these two marvelous cures and not be influenced to use this truly great remedy immediately, is beyond our understanding. Druggists keep it for \$1, and it is a vegetable medicine, and perfectly harmless. It must not be confused with what we know as patent medicines, for it is a physician's prescription, the discovery of the great specialist in nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene of 31 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., who can be consulted by all free of charge, personally, or by letter.

His wonderful remedy will cure you if you will use it.

## The Massachusetts Election.

Twenty-one cities of Massachusetts held their municipal elections on Tuesday and chose their voters, leaving nine to be held next Tuesday. There were many changes in the license policy and surprises were encountered on every hand. On the liquor question, seven changed a "Yes" vote of last year to "No" this year; four changed "No" to "Yes," and two made no change whatever in that respect. Republican mayors were elected in fifteen cities; Democratic in two; Citizens Party candidate in one and Taunton's mayor was re-elected, supported by all parties. The cities which will hold their elections next week are Boston, Cambridge, Lowell, Lynn, Newburyport, Salem, Worcester, Everett and Malden.

## A Kansas Blizzard.

Kansas is being visited just at present by a blizzard which has snowed up the freight trains all along the lines. One train, the Rock Island Denver, is lost somewhere between Norton and Fairbury, and all the wires on the northwest lines are down and all communication thus cut off, no information can be gathered of the lost train. The snowdrifts are as high as the houses and there are reports of terrible suffering among the settlers.

## WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Mass meeting of Congress—The President's Message—Relevant Domestic Political News.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1892.

The President's annual message to Congress, although, owing to the sad and sorrowful condition under which it was written, it lacked the polish of some of the President's State papers, rings with patriotism and true Republicanism sound from its beginning to its end, sailing as it gradually does, the banner inscribed with "Protection to Americans, at Home and Abroad; Rectify, and Honest Money," to the main head of the good old Republican ship, which still proudly floats, notwithstanding the severity of the storm through which she passed last month. The record of this administration, a synopsis of which is given in the message, has never been surpassed in times of peace, and is not likely to be soon. Every Republican who reads this message, and everyone should, will feel proud that he is voted for Benjamin Harrison, who tells him, between the lines, that "it is better to be right than to be President," and in the same way repeat the command of the famous sailor—"Don't give up the ship." The message will not go to Congress until tomorrow, but I was favored with an advance copy.

The opening of Congress occurred without any specially notable incident.

The Senate took up, under a resolution adopted at the last session, the anti-option bill as the "unfinished business."

This bill has brought a strong lobby to Washington, which is pliantly supplied with cash by the speculators whose business as dealers in options on grain, cotton, etc., will be ended if the bill becomes a law, and this has been indulging in a game of brag about how easy this bill will be defeated. Senator Washburn, who is in charge of the bill, is confident that it will be passed and become a law. He says that nothing but sharp parliamentary practice on the part of those opposed to the bill can prevent its being passed.

There are no present indications that the Democrats of the House are going to do any better, either in point of attendance or in legislation, than they did at the last session. Last week Mr. Holman, chairman of the committee on Appropriations, stated that at least one of the regular appropriation bills would be ready to be reported to the House today; but none of them were ready, and according to the stories around the Capitol there is a regular cat and dog fight among the Democrats on the several committees having charge of Appropriations as to where the cutting that Mr. Holman insists shall be done is to begin. Each fellow wants the cutting to be done in all the bills except the particular one in which he is interested. It looks now as if the heaviest cutting, proportionately, is to be done in the District of Columbia bill, one of the smallest of the regular appropriation bills, and also the one having the smallest political pull."

It is difficult to get a democratic member of the House to commit himself either for or against anything.

Takes the matter of immigration for instance, with which politics should have nothing whatever to do. The Senate committee on Immigration will in a report on its investigation of the subject recommend that a bill be passed suspending all immigration for one year and Surgeon Gen. Wyman, who is in charge of the National quarantine against the cholera, will in his annual report say that such suspension is an absolutely necessary precaution to keep the cholera out of this country next year. Still democratic members of the House are non-committal. One member jokingly said, when I spoke to him about it: "Oh, you cannot expect me to express myself until I know what Mr. Cleveland thinks about it; I am not going to spoil my chance for a strong bill by opposing his wishes."

In that joke lies the real cause of democratic reticence. Even sensible like Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, seem to have the idea that Mr. Cleveland has been elected to be the autocratic ruler of all branches of the government, it is true.

It is difficult to get a democratic member of the House to commit himself either for or against anything.

Takes the matter of immigration for instance, with which politics should have nothing whatever to do. The Senate committee on Immigration will in a report on its investigation of the subject recommend that a bill be passed suspending all immigration for one year and Surgeon Gen. Wyman, who is in charge of the National quarantine against the cholera, will in his annual report say that such suspension is an absolutely necessary precaution to keep the cholera out of this country next year. Still democratic members of the House are non-committal. One member jokingly said, when I spoke to him about it: "Oh, you cannot expect me to express myself until I know what Mr. Cleveland thinks about it; I am not going to spoil my chance for a strong bill by opposing his wishes."

In that joke lies the real cause of democratic reticence. Even sensible like Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, seem to have the idea that Mr. Cleveland has been elected to be the autocratic ruler of all branches of the government, it is true.

It is difficult to get a democratic member of the House to commit himself either for or against anything.

Takes the matter of immigration for instance, with which politics should have nothing whatever to do. The Senate committee on Immigration will in a report on its investigation of the subject recommend that a bill be passed suspending all immigration for one year and Surgeon Gen. Wyman, who is in charge of the National quarantine against the cholera, will in his annual report say that such suspension is an absolutely necessary precaution to keep the cholera out of this country next year. Still democratic members of the House are non-committal. One member jokingly said, when I spoke to him about it: "Oh, you cannot expect me to express myself until I know what Mr. Cleveland thinks about it; I am not going to spoil my chance for a strong bill by opposing his wishes."

In that joke lies the real cause of democratic reticence. Even sensible like Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, seem to have the idea that Mr. Cleveland has been elected to be the autocratic ruler of all branches of the government, it is true.

It is difficult to get a democratic member of the House to commit himself either for or against anything.

Takes the matter of immigration for instance, with which politics should have nothing whatever to do. The Senate committee on Immigration will in a report on its investigation of the subject recommend that a bill be passed suspending all immigration for one year and Surgeon Gen. Wyman, who is in charge of the National quarantine against the cholera, will in his annual report say that such suspension is an absolutely necessary precaution to keep the cholera out of this country next year. Still democratic members of the House are non-committal. One member jokingly said, when I spoke to him about it: "Oh, you cannot expect me to express myself until I know what Mr. Cleveland thinks about it; I am not going to spoil my chance for a strong bill by opposing his wishes."

In that joke lies the real cause of democratic reticence. Even sensible like Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, seem to have the idea that Mr. Cleveland has been elected to be the autocratic ruler of all branches of the government, it is true.

It is difficult to get a democratic member of the House to commit himself either for or against anything.

Takes the matter of immigration for instance, with which politics should have nothing whatever to do. The Senate committee on Immigration will in a report on its investigation of the subject recommend that a bill be passed suspending all immigration for one year and Surgeon Gen. Wyman, who is in charge of the National quarantine against the cholera, will in his annual report say that such suspension is an absolutely necessary precaution to keep the cholera out of this country next year. Still democratic members of the House are non-committal. One member jokingly said, when I spoke to him about it: "Oh, you cannot expect me to express myself until I know what Mr. Cleveland thinks about it; I am not going to spoil my chance for a strong bill by opposing his wishes."

In that joke lies the real cause of democratic reticence. Even sensible like Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, seem to have the idea that Mr. Cleveland has been elected to be the autocratic ruler of all branches of the government, it is true.

It is difficult to get a democratic member of the House to commit himself either for or against anything.

Takes the matter of immigration for instance, with which politics should have nothing whatever to do. The Senate committee on Immigration will in a report on its investigation of the subject recommend that a bill be passed suspending all immigration for one year and Surgeon Gen. Wyman, who is in charge of the National quarantine against the cholera, will in his annual report say that such suspension is an absolutely necessary precaution to keep the cholera out of this country next year. Still democratic members of the House are non-committal. One member jokingly said, when I spoke to him about it: "Oh, you cannot expect me to express myself until I know what Mr. Cleveland thinks about it; I am not going to spoil my chance for a strong bill by opposing his wishes."

In that joke lies the real cause of democratic reticence. Even sensible like Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, seem to have the idea that Mr. Cleveland has been elected to be the autocratic ruler of all branches of the government, it is true.

It is difficult to get a democratic member of the House to commit himself either for or against anything.

Takes the matter of immigration for instance, with which politics should have nothing whatever to do. The Senate committee on Immigration will in a report on its investigation of the subject recommend that a bill be passed suspending all immigration for one year and Surgeon Gen. Wyman, who is in charge of the National quarantine against the cholera, will in his annual report say that such suspension is an absolutely necessary precaution to keep the cholera out of this country next year. Still democratic members of the House are non-committal. One member jokingly said, when I spoke to him about it: "Oh, you cannot expect me to express myself until I know what Mr. Cleveland thinks about it; I am not going to spoil my chance for a strong bill by opposing his wishes."

In that joke lies the real cause of democratic reticence. Even sensible like Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, seem to have the idea that Mr. Cleveland has been elected to be the autocratic ruler of all branches of the government, it is true.

It is difficult to get a democratic member of the House to commit himself either for or against anything.

Takes the matter of immigration for instance, with which politics should have nothing whatever to do. The Senate committee on Immigration will in a report on its investigation of the subject recommend that a bill be passed suspending all immigration for one year and Surgeon Gen. Wyman, who is in charge of the National quarantine against the cholera, will in his annual report say that such suspension is an absolutely necessary precaution to keep the cholera out of this country next year. Still democratic members of the House are non-committal. One member jokingly said, when I spoke to him about it: "Oh, you cannot expect me to express myself until I know what Mr. Cleveland thinks about it; I am not going to spoil my chance for a strong bill by opposing his wishes."

In that joke lies the real cause of democratic reticence. Even sensible like Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, seem to have the idea that Mr. Cleveland has been elected to be the autocratic ruler of all branches of the government, it is true.

It is difficult to get a democratic member of the House to commit himself either for or against anything.

Takes the matter of immigration for instance, with which politics should have nothing whatever to do. The Senate committee on Immigration will in a report on its investigation of the subject recommend that a bill be passed suspending all immigration for one year and Surgeon Gen. Wyman, who is in charge of the National quarantine against the cholera, will in his annual report say that such suspension is an absolutely necessary precaution to keep the cholera out of this country next year. Still democratic members of the House are non-committal. One member jokingly said, when I spoke to him about it: "Oh, you cannot expect me to express myself until I know what Mr. Cleveland thinks about it; I am not going to spoil my chance for a strong bill by opposing his wishes."

In that joke lies the real cause of democratic reticence. Even sensible like Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, seem to have the idea that Mr. Cleveland has been elected to be the autocratic ruler of all branches of the government, it is true.

It is difficult to get a democratic member of the House to commit himself either for or against anything.

Takes the matter of immigration for instance, with which politics should have nothing whatever to do. The Senate committee on Immigration will in a report on its investigation of the subject recommend that a bill be passed suspending all immigration for one year and Surgeon Gen. Wyman, who is in charge of the National quarantine against the cholera, will in his annual report say that such suspension is an absolutely necessary precaution to keep the cholera out of this country next year. Still democratic members of the House are non-committal. One member jokingly said, when I spoke to him about it: "Oh, you cannot expect me to express myself until I know what Mr. Cleveland thinks about it; I am not going to spoil my chance for a strong bill by opposing his wishes."

In that joke lies the real cause of democratic reticence. Even sensible like Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, seem to have the idea that Mr. Cleveland has been elected to be the autocratic ruler of all branches of the government, it is true.

It is difficult to get a democratic member of the House to commit himself either for or against anything.

Takes the matter of immigration for instance, with which politics should have nothing whatever to do. The Senate committee on Immigration will in a report on its investigation of the subject recommend that a bill be passed suspending all immigration for one year and Surgeon Gen. Wyman, who is in charge of the National quarantine against the cholera, will in his annual report say that such suspension is an absolutely necessary precaution to keep the cholera out of this country next year. Still democratic members of the House are non-committal. One member jokingly said, when I spoke to him about it: "Oh, you cannot expect me to express myself until I know what Mr. Cleveland thinks about it; I am not going to spoil my chance for a strong bill by opposing his wishes."

In that joke lies the real cause of democratic reticence. Even sensible like Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, seem to have the idea that Mr. Cleveland has been elected to be the autocratic ruler of all branches of the government, it is true.

It is difficult to get a democratic member of the House to commit himself either for or against anything.

Takes the matter of immigration for instance,

**Love's not Time's Fool.**

Are you? You always just a little behind hand? Don't make that mistake this year. Now is the time to answer the perplexing question: "What shall I give them?" What is beautiful, useful, inexpensive, sure to give delight; a constant, cheerful reminder? The year through? A new, quick-winding Waterbury. \$4 to \$15.

An accurate jeweler keeper, as elegant and useful as a day-dollars watch with all the improvements; case in red gold or cold silver, hand-engraved and varnished; that is the thing to give. All articles in my styles for everybody.

De

**IN BOSTON MARKETS.****Thanksgiving Followed by a Period of Inactivity.****New England Butter Makers Meeting with Little Opposition from Shippers.****Other Products of the Farmers' Garden.**

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—In many lines of market produce there is a somewhat quiet feeling since Thanksgiving. But as the Christmas holiday approach it is thought that the activity of two weeks ago will be revived. South Market street, which is the Mecca of farm products, is quiet now as the calm before the storm, for within a few days the quiet will put on new life in the sale of Christmas greens.

Apples.

The market in apples is not in a very buoyant condition. Producers who in the early part of the season could have found a remunerative market in the west are now shipping to Boston. Many in the trade are not disposed to increase their holdings beyond what they have now in the store houses. Had it not been for the long price paid for this stock on which dealers yet hope to realize a profit there would now be an attempt to blow the market. As it is they talk prices somewhat higher than could be expected to be realized in large quantities shipped to this market. Hope is at present that the Jayoyer market will turn for the better and afford an outlet for their high priced purchases. In a jolting way the market remains about the same as last week.

Butter.

The butter market has been totally ignored the past week by western shippers from the fact of the full supply coming from western points. Every year, owing to the guidance of the state dairy school throughout New England, butter makers are improving and increasing their product. This fact, coupled with the improvement of storing of June made butter, makes Boston more and more an exclusive shipping point.

Fruit.

Native stock is cutting a smaller figure in native supply, although there are a few small lots of home grown pears offered. Dealers now naturally look to California and Florida to get their purchase. There is a supply of no grapes in the market, but owing to the extremely poor quality they are neglected. It is hard to get a melting in Connecticut, but when obtained 8 cents a pound is easily obtained.

Grapes.

Grapes take a wide range. A good hard berry is easily worth \$8 a barrel. Much of the offering are soft quality selling as low as \$2.50 a barrel with few takers.

Fruvia oranges are increasing in supply and easy in prices correspondingly. Three dollars a box would be considered a fair quotation. Lemons are not plenty, taking a range of from \$1 to \$2 a box. A nice thing in bunches pears brings \$4, with boxes \$4 to \$5 and cherries at \$3.

Vegetables.

The potato market is looking better. The large arrivals of provincial stock of late have moved off without any serious break in prices and no further shipments by water are not expected, owing to the near approach of closing up of the waterways, the market in Native stock, it is thought, will improve. The receipts from that locality are expected to increase as soon as the country roads are frozen up and teaming becomes easy.

Since Thanksgiving trade in the truck market has not been over large. There is a dinner feeling in regard to onions and many lots have been disposed of in a large way for as high as \$3 a barrel. Much of the stock, however, sells for last week's quotations at \$1.50. Producers of cabbage have assumed a somewhat speculative turn of mind and are holding their stock for a prospective rise which, they feel, will come soon.

Advice from the gardening centers around Boston is to the effect that unless remarkably warm weather sets in early will continue to advance. Producers are not disposed to sell for less than \$4 a box for the best varieties at present. These prices will be largely regulated by the state of the weather. Squashes bring \$2 for sound stock and is not over plenty. Spinach, which was wanted last week at 60 to 70 cents a bushel, has, owing to its increasing supply, dropped to 40 cents. Greenhouse lettuce is less active and 30 cents is the outside limit.

The quotations.

MUTTON AND LAMB are in full supply, and the market is rather easy. Choice to fancy spring lamb, \$2.50 to \$3; common to good, \$1.50 to \$2; Chicago mutton, 60¢ to 80¢; fancy steaks choice, \$1.50 to \$2; common steaks, \$1.25 to \$1.50; for neck winter, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Spring lambs are quoted at \$1.25 with winter at \$1.75 to \$2.

CORE.—New high mixed is quoted at \$3.50; core, No. 1, \$2.50; No. 2, \$2.25; No. 3, \$2.00; No. 4, \$1.75; No. 5, \$1.50; No. 6, \$1.25; No. 7, \$1.00; No. 8, \$0.75; No. 9, \$0.50; No. 10, \$0.35; No. 11, \$0.25; No. 12, \$0.15.

APPLES.—No. 1 Baldwins, \$3.25 to fancy, \$2.50 to \$3; No. 2, \$2.25 to \$3; No. 3, \$2.00; No. 4, \$1.75; No. 5, \$1.50; No. 6, \$1.25; No. 7, \$1.00; No. 8, \$0.75; No. 9, \$0.50; No. 10, \$0.35; No. 11, \$0.25; No. 12, \$0.15.

PEARS.—Crisp, \$2.50 to fancy, \$2.25 to \$3; No. 2, \$2.00; No. 3, \$1.75; No. 4, \$1.50; No. 5, \$1.25; No. 6, \$1.00; No. 7, \$0.75; No. 8, \$0.50; No. 9, \$0.35; No. 10, \$0.25; No. 11, \$0.15.

ORANGES.—Clipped to arrive, are quoted at \$2.50; No. 2 white, \$2; No. 3 white, \$1.75 to \$2. The spot market is quoted at \$1.75. The quotations are: No. 2 yellow, 50¢ to 75¢; steamer yellow, 35¢ to 50¢; steamer mixed, 35¢ to 50¢; No. 3 yellow, 35¢ to 50¢; No. 4 yellow, 30¢ to 40¢; No. 5 yellow, 25¢ to 35¢; No. 6 yellow, 20¢ to 30¢; No. 7 yellow, 15¢ to 25¢; No. 8 yellow, 10¢ to 20¢; No. 9 yellow, 8¢ to 15¢; No. 10 yellow, 6¢ to 12¢; No. 11 yellow, 5¢ to 10¢; No. 12 yellow, 4¢ to 8¢.

EGGS.—Eastern and northern extras, 2¢ to 3¢; Michigan, 1¢ to 2¢; western, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 1, 2¢ to 3¢; No. 2, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 3, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 4, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 5, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 6, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 7, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 8, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 9, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 10, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 11, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 12, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 13, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 14, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 15, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 16, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 17, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 18, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 19, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 20, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 21, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 22, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 23, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 24, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 25, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 26, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 27, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 28, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 29, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 30, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 31, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 32, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 33, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 34, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 35, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 36, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 37, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 38, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 39, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 40, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 41, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 42, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 43, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 44, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 45, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 46, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 47, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 48, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 49, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 50, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 51, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 52, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 53, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 54, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 55, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 56, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 57, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 58, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 59, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 60, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 61, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 62, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 63, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 64, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 65, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 66, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 67, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 68, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 69, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 70, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 71, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 72, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 73, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 74, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 75, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 76, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 77, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 78, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 79, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 80, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 81, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 82, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 83, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 84, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 85, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 86, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 87, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 88, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 89, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 90, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 91, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 92, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 93, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 94, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 95, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 96, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 97, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 98, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 99, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 100, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 101, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 102, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 103, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 104, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 105, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 106, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 107, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 108, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 109, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 110, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 111, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 112, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 113, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 114, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 115, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 116, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 117, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 118, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 119, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 120, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 121, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 122, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 123, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 124, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 125, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 126, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 127, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 128, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 129, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 130, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 131, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 132, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 133, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 134, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 135, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 136, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 137, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 138, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 139, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 140, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 141, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 142, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 143, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 144, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 145, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 146, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 147, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 148, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 149, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 150, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 151, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 152, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 153, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 154, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 155, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 156, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 157, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 158, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 159, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 160, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 161, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 162, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 163, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 164, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 165, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 166, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 167, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 168, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 169, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 170, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 171, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 172, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 173, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 174, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 175, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 176, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 177, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 178, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 179, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 180, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 181, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 182, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 183, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 184, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 185, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 186, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 187, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 188, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 189, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 190, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 191, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 192, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 193, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 194, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 195, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 196, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 197, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 198, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 199, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 200, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 201, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 202, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 203, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 204, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 205, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 206, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 207, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 208, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 209, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 210, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 211, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 212, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 213, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 214, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 215, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 216, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 217, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 218, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 219, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 220, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 221, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 222, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 223, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 224, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 225, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 226, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 227, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 228, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 229, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 230, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 231, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 232, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 233, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 234, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 235, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 236, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 237, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 238, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 239, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 240, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 241, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 242, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 243, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 244, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 245, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 246, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 247, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 248, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 249, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 250, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 251, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 252, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 253, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 254, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 255, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 256, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 257, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 258, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 259, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 260, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 261, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 262, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 263, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 264, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 265, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 266, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 267, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 268, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 269, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 270, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 271, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 272, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 273, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 274, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 275, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 276, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 277, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 278, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 279, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 280, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 281, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 282, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 283, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 284, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 285, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 286, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 287, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 288, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 289, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 290, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 291, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 292, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 293, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 294, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 295, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 296, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 297, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 298, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 299, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 300, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 301, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 302, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 303, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 304, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 305, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 306, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 307, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 308, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 309, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 310, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 311, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 312, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 313, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 314, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 315, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 316, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 317, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 318, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 319, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 320, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 321, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 322, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 323, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 324, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 325, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 326, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 327, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 328, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 329, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 330, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 331, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 332, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 333, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 334, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 335, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 336, 1¢ to 2¢; No. 337, 1¢ to 2¢;

**Poetry.**

## After Love's Passing.

By PHILIP HOWARD HASTORF.

The world is still in human souls  
Where love has passed away.  
The weary night no more of joy controls  
The delightful day—

The cruel coldness where was once love's  
heat,  
The darkness where was light,  
The hollowness, the waste of feet  
That journey day and night—

The long, dark way, that had no end but one,  
That goal no man was thine—  
The winds that wail over the sunken sun  
For life departed thine—

The fearful loneliness that comes between  
Those souls erst one, now twain—  
The last, last echo of what has been;  
The unavailing pain—

The springs that come, but bring no hope;  
The cheery summer hours;  
With songs of birds grown old, and harsh and strange;  
And scented, blossomed flowers—

The fruitful autumn, with no gathered corn,  
The dreary winter weather—  
The two who walk apart, alone, forlorn,  
Who once kept step together—

The bitter sense of failure and regret,  
The life without an aim,  
The unwilling struggle to forget  
The weeping, bowed with shame—

These things make sad the night and sad the day—

And hard are they to bear—  
Yet let those truly whose love has passed  
away—  
Though sad, keep pure and fair;

Ah, let them say, "Great love once tamed  
Him"; let his home divine—  
Though he has passed, let us all hear  
The truth and the sight!"

(By kind permission of Mrs. Louise Chandler  
Norton.)

**Selected Tale.**

## AN IMAGINARY CRIME.

It was a blustering afternoon in October when I first saw and consequently felt an interest in Lardner. As my partner, Mr. Blake, and I were entering the postoffice, I saw a thin, haggard-faced man receive a letter at the delivery window and then step back by the wall to read it. My eyes rested upon him almost involuntarily while I waited for Blake to transact some business with the money-order department. The letter seemed to contain very bad news, for as Lardner read it, a deadly pallor came over his face, and he had every appearance of feeling an overpowering fear. Then he thrust the letter into his pocket and rushed out as though fleeing from the gibbet.

His conduct aroused my curiosity, and I determined to find out the cause of it; but before I had a chance to ask about him, business matters crowded all thought of him from my mind. Two weeks after, as Blake and I were again entering the postoffice I recalled the incident, and said: "Do you remember bowing to a strange-looking man here on that windy day week before last? Who was he?"

"Why, don't you know Lardner?" "Was he that clerk of Bryce's who inherited that murdered merchant's money?"

"Yes," said Blake, "and it is some what of a coincidence that he got the amount of the old man's death and his own good fortune at that very time when we saw him. And, by the way he is proposed for the club; what do you think of him?"

I replied that I had nothing against him since I knew nothing of him, and I pretended not to care anything about the matter, for I wished to keep secret my desire to know him. While Blake talked on about Lardner, I was wondering at the thing I had seen in the post office. It seemed very strange to me that a man should be frightened by the news that he had just inherited three millions. And the one who had left the money had met a violent death, and no one knew how.

I must here confess that I was weak in yielding to my curiosity. But, let me tell you that, unless you have had a like experience, you cannot know any thing of the fascination which clings about trying to solve a real and new mystery. I have read of such things in books, and have never believed it; yet now I felt my desire to understand Lardner grow stronger every time I thought of him. And in addition to this, by his election to my club I was constantly thrown into his company and hence his peculiar demeanor aroused my wonder anew. I tried in every possible way to gain his favor. When he was unwell, I did all that I could to help him; I wrote with him; I visited and received him; in short I acted so that before the winter was past I was more intimate with him than was any man in the club. I also tried to let him feel, without arousing his fear, that I was aware that there was some hidden anxiety in his life. This I thought, if skilfully done, would cause him to be more inclined to make a confidant of me, that he thought me an utter stranger to his mind. Sometimes would startle him by speaking suddenly, to see the look of fright which would come over his face; and then would rally him for his nervousness, own that my course of action was not praiseworthy; but you are not I, neither are you surrounded by the same circumstances, so you must not judge me."

While Lardner was not very social yet he kept a good establishment, and his horses or box at the Museum were at the service of the club men. One day he asked me what the play for the evening was.

I do not know why I answered: "The Comedy of Errors," for I knew that it was to be Macbeth.

**The Bird will go into the Cage!**

DIRECTIONS.—Place one edge of a visiting card along the line between the bird and the cage, and rest the tip of your nose against the other edge of the card. Hold the card so that no shadow falls on either side. Watch the bird a moment, you will see it go into the cage.



You will not believe this until you try it; neither will you believe that Cleveland's baking powder is absolutely the best until you try it. Try it!

"Let's go," he said, "I hear that Lawrence and Wilks make capital traps."

When the curtain arose and we saw, not the magnificent hall of the Duke of Ephesus, but the stormy morn and the weird sister, I noticed a look on Lardner's face which reminded me of our first meeting. "Ugh!" he said, "I dislike this tragedy."

"Hal hal!" I laughed, "are you so delicate that you cannot bear to see red ink smudges done with tin dagger?" He did not leave the theatre but was evidently ill at ease. However, he was not very much disturbed until that awful scene with Macbeth and his son met after the intermission. Then he seemed to live only in the play. When Macbeth tells of the blood-calling cry, "Sleep no more Macbeth does murder sleep," I noticed that Lardner was trembling violently; and through Macbeth's despairing soliloquy, ending with the exclamation, "Wake Duncan with thy knocking! I would thou couldst!" he sat petrified, with gaping mouth and clenched hands. Then he astounded into quietness until the two great murderers, with whose experience he seemed to have an intense sympathy, appeared again.

That night I wondered why this man was so moved by the tragedy; he surely was not affected to such extent by artistic sensibility, and with all his novelties he was no weak man. Not I felt sure that this great exertion of the workings of the murderer's mind recalled some dark event in his own life. I could not conceive of Lardner as a criminal, but the mystery had been thickened by this evening's revelation. Now the summer had passed, and Lardner had returned after his vacation. He seemed to me more thin and fear-haunted than ever. In my pretended regard for him, I had first sprung up, and now it had ripened into real affection for this unfortunate man. He felt it, and we formed a sincere friendship; and through that friendship I learned his story. One evening while I was sitting in the club reading room, Lardner hurried in with a look of joy on his face which astonished me. He cried: "Come with me, old man; I have something to tell you."

We went to his room and sat down. He said: "I have just received such good news, that I must tell some one, and you are the only one in whom I have enough confidence. You had better light your pipe for my story is not very short."

I settled myself comfortably and he began: "My first recollections are of poverty; my grandfather had been dispossessed of his inheritance by his brother, and when he died he left only a burden of debts as a legacy to my father. When my mother was left a young widow, I helped her by selling newspapers, and when she died, soon after her husband, was only 11 years old. I then became one of the waifs of the city, getting my bread in any way I could. Thus I early became accustomed to looking out for myself, but I also became accustomed to the evil life of the slums of a great city. When I was 15 years old my great uncle, who was the cause of all my father's poverty, took the strange notion of bringing me up. And so I was transplanted to his care. He was anything but a kind guardian, yet I was shrewd enough to see that I was his help-at-hand, and I endured his abuse without much show of resistance."

"I was placed in a boys' school, to see, as my great uncle said, if it would knock a little of the fool out of me. His behavior was what might be expected from a motherless boy, who had already seen a great deal of sin, and who had a liberal supply of money. I was no innocent babe when I entered, but in two years I perfected my training in infamy, and was finally expected to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect, that is, embodied in law, a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things,—see during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy,—would not willingly consent to the changes. A great deal may be accomplished, so far as the foreign-born voters are concerned, by restricting the number, and siting the quality, of the immigrants, thus making the general average of new citizens from that quarter better; and it may be that this is about all we can hope to accomplish at present. Still, public sentiment is aroused on the subject, and we must also limit the bestowment of it upon us, ourselves by requiring more intelligence and character on their part as requisites for its exercise. We have no doubt whatever that if those ideas could be carried into effect

## Furniture.

A NEW LINE OF

**CARPETS**

—AT—

**M. Cottrell's.**

NEW STYLES IN

**Chamber Furniture**

NEW LINE OF

**PAPER HANGINGS**

Furniture of all Descriptions,

Carpets, Oil Cloths and

Matlings.

**M. COTTRELL,**

COTTRELL BLOCK,

11-12 Next to the Post Office.

**W. F. Spangler**

148

BELLEVUE AVE.

**FURNITURE****RE-UPHOLSTERED**

—AND—

**COVERED.****MATTRESSES****Made Over.**FURNITURE and CROCKERY  
Packed and Shipped, by

EXPERIMENTAL PACKERS.

**Bargains in Remnants of****Furniture Coverings!****NOW**To the time to have your Furniture recovered  
and put in proper order and have your Mattress  
made over, by**J. W. HORTON & CO.,**

(Successors to Hazard &amp; Horton.)

42 CHURCH ST.

CLOSING OUT

**SPRING STOCK**

at a discount.

Great bargains to be had.

**Baby Carriages,**

—AT—

**Bryer's****Furniture Rooms,**

196 THAMES STREET.

**New Carpets**

—AND—

**Wall Papers.****You Would Pay**

\$100 to a doctor who guaranteed to cure your Kidney Trouble, Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, or remove that dreadful Scrofulous humor from your system. Now, reflect — \$100 will purchase a bottle of the celebrated

**Kickapoo Indian Sagwa**

Nature's own blood purifier. Simple and harmless, made of roots, barks, and herbs. We will pay

\$10,000 to any person who can prove

that this remedy will not relieve or cure the troubles above mentioned, and that any of our testimonials regarding the cure of these diseases are not absolutely genuine.

HEALEY &amp; BROLOW, Agents, New Haven, Conn.

Kickapoo Indian Oil  
a quick cure for all pains,  
35 cents.\$1.00 a bottle.  
All druggists."Pure Blood,  
Perfect Health."

## Bits of Information.

The forests of Hungary are entirely under the control of the Government.

The average depth of sand in the African desert is thought to be 30 to 40 feet.

It takes 100 gall. ms of oil a year to keep a large-sized locomotive in running order.

5th. Koal-spar prevents soot and cinders.

6th. Koal-spar saves 25% of your

25% Coal Bill.

One package of Koal-spar costing 25 cents, saves one quarter ton of coal, hard or soft.

Descriptive Circulars Free to Consumers.

If your grocer does not keep it, send us his name and address on a postal card, and we will see that it is placed within your reach.

THE KOAL-SPAR CO.,  
51 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

## Clothing.

## Fall and Winter

**CLOTHING!**

In addition to my stock of the above goods from Boston, I have the largest stock of

Rogers, Peet &amp; Co.'s Winter Soits,

## OVERCOATS

—AND—

## ULSTERS,

that I have ever shown.

## JAMES P. TAYLOR'S,

189 THAMES STREET.

J. B. Barnaby &amp; Co.

Have purchased of

MR. WM. H. ASHLEY

his interest in the

## CLOTHING BUSINESS,

—AT—

20 South Main Street, Fall River,

And will close out the stock at 50 cents on a

T-23

## Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire

line of

## Fall and Winter Wooleens

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 percent less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

Providence, R. I., is one of the greatest jewelers of the world.

How a Well-Known Writer Writes.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward had her first story published when she was thirteen years old, and since she was nineteen she has supported herself by her pen. She was twenty when "Gates Ajar" gave her fame, and she is now only forty-seven, though because of the long time she has been before the public her face remains young and full of color. Mrs. Phelps-Ward writes very slowly and with painstaking care. All her literary work is done in the morning between 9 and 1, and she rarely in one day writes more than enough to fill half a column of a daily newspaper. Sometimes the amount produced is hardly half of that, and it is all carefully revised and rewritten until it is entirely satisfactory.—[New York World.]

HENRY D. SPOONER.

200 THAMES STREET.

I desire to inform my patrons and friends that on and after OCTOBER 1, 1892, my place of business will be No. 18 Market Square. Any one who has valuable parcels will please call there.

I shall have larger premises and will buy and sell second-hand furniture and antiquities.

MOSS BIRKIN, Ferry Wharf.

REMOVAL.

I desire to inform my patrons and friends that on and after OCTOBER 1, 1892, my place of business will be No. 18 Market Square. Any one who has valuable parcels will please call there.

I shall have larger premises and will buy and sell second-hand furniture and antiquities.

MOSS BIRKIN, Ferry Wharf.

REMOVAL.

I desire to inform my patrons and friends that on and after OCTOBER 1, 1892, my place of business will be No. 18 Market Square. Any one who has valuable parcels will please call there.

I shall have larger premises and will buy and sell second-hand furniture and antiquities.

MOSS BIRKIN, Ferry Wharf.

## THE NEWPORT MERCURY: FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 10, 1892

## In the Days of the Postboy.

Perhaps a little chat about the methods and difficulties of conveying letters in bygone days may help you to realize and appreciate the advantages of the present.

We will not go farther back than the latter part of the seventeenth century—about two hundred years ago. And we will imagine ourselves in England.

There were no steamboats and steamers to carry travelers to near or distant parts of the country as there time. And as people stayed at home as generally, there was not nearly so much letter-writing as now. We go on frequent journeys, and want to let our dear ones know where we are, what we are doing, and how we are faring. Besides, there were not many post offices outside of the cities and large towns, and it was only to important places in the vicinity of London that the mail was sent as often as once a day, and towns at some distance had their letters and newspapers but once a week. To remote country places, villages, gentlemen's country residences, and farms, especially during the winter, when the public and private roads were very bad, the mails were very uncertain, being often a fortnight and sometimes an entire month apart.

At that time the bags containing them were all carried by horsemen, the mail-carrier jogging along by night and day, at the rate of about five miles an hour—in good weather, and in summer time; for the highways were usually in a very bad condition, so that fast riding was not possible. The postman often ran the risk of being stopped and plundered by mounted highwaymen, at that time a terror to travelers by horseback or coach. They seemed to be on the sharp lookout for any valuables in money, paper, or otherwise that might be sent in the postbag. They rode the fastest and fiercest horses, were bold and daring; and when the postman found himself in a lonely road or crossing a dark moor late at night, you may be sure he urged his weary horse forward and joyfully welcomed the first ray of light that shone from the lantern swinging to the sign of the roadside inn.

Hounslow Heath, Finchley Common, and Gads Hill, in the neighborhood of London, were celebrated haunts of the highwayman, and the secluded roads of Epping Forest on the route to Cambridge, were often the scenes of plunder in broad daylight. These desperate robbers at last became so dangerous and the perils of their attacks so serious to travelers of all kinds, as well as to the postmen, that the government passed a law making highway robbery an offense punishable by the death of the criminal and the confiscation of all his property. But robbers still occurred.

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—[December St. Nicholas.]

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Those last days I had from you are up to nothing. The lower down they are in the box the worse they are. You have always some fruit to add just turn the box over and begin at the bottom, and they will improve as you go along."

"Donnerwater, what a sight you are!" "Just as I was leaving the house to come to the club my wife pelted me with flowers." "But that doesn't account for your bruised and battered appearance!" "You see, she forgot to take them out of the pots!"



The most delightful winter resort in America. Pure water, equable temperature, and magnificent scenery. Climate particularly beneficial to those having throat, lung, or nervous troubles.

The new and elegant INN is surpassed by no other resort hotel in this country, and is under the personal supervision of D. B. Plumer, for eight years of the management of the Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

ADDRESS FOR FULL INFORMATION.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager,

LOOKOUT INN, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, TENNESSEE.

AUGUSTIN C. TITUS, President.

Chartered 1854. National Organization 1865.

EDWARD NEWTON

Cobbler.

## The National Exchange Bank

38 Washington Square, Newport, R. I.

Paid Up Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, \$22,500.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Accounts Solicited and careful attention to the interests of Depositors Guaranteed.

Letters of Credit and Drafts issued on the Principle Cities of Europe, Prompt Attention to Collections

Safety Deposit Vaults in connection with the Bank, accessible only from banking room. Safes rented from \$2.00 upwards per annum. Vault storage for silver and valuables at reasonable rates. Commodious rooms for use of tenants. Vaults open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DIRECTORS.

AUGUSTIN C. TITUS,

FERRY G. CASE,

STEPHEN S. ALBRO,

JOHN F. SANBORN,

GARDNER R. REYNOLDS,

EDWARD A. BROWN,

Mammoth Display

—OF—

## Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

Our entire lower floor used as a spacious show room. Every article marked in plain figures and almost everything shown that the heart could wish.

Wise people are already buying their HOLIDAY GOODS, as the experience of former years has warned them that disappointment follows delay.

We Have Everything

From a shawl for the baby to a comfortable Rocking Chair for Grandmother.

STACKS AND STACKS OF

## Fancy Furniture.

SEE! SEE! SEE! SEE!

OUR SHOWING OF

Pictures, Easels, Card Tables, Baskets, Crockery, etc.

A. C. TITUS &amp; CO., 225 to 229 Thames Street

## Schreier's Queen Anne Millinery Establishment.

143 THAMES STREET,

The Leading House.

Great Reduction!

TRIMMED HATS AND UNTRIMMED HATS,

In Felt and Beaver, in every shape and color.

Ostrich Tips and Plumes.

Ribbons, Jets, and every article in the line a discount.

Call and see our great variety and extreme low prices.

Bridal Wreaths and Veils a Specialty.

Flowers for Evening Wear.

## HARRISON'S MESSAGE

The Prosperity of the Country is indeed Glorious.

Bill Adheres to the Doctrine of Protection—A General Review of the President's Masterly Paper.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The present prosperity of the country, according to the president's message, is unequalled, and census statistics are quoted liberally to show the growth of business in thirty years. The state factories now number thirty-two. Our foreign trade in 1892 showed an increase of 27 percent, wholly due to exports. Everything is better than ever before, except that wheat and cotton are low, but discontented farmers should remember they are richer than the farmers of any other country. Protection has been a mighty instrument in the development of our wealth and the prevention of want.

The result of the recent election must be accepted as having introduced a new policy. He assumes that the present tariff is to be repealed, and that there is to be substituted for it a tariff law constructed solely with reference to revenue, that no duty is to be higher because the income will keep open an American mill, or keep up the wages of American workers.

The contention has not been between vehicles, but between principles, and it would be offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not carry into legislation the principles advocated by it, and the pledges given to the people. He recommends that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming congress, although regretting that this must delay the work of revision at least three months.

He is skeptical relative to the future under a changed tariff, and the protectionists, with undiminished confidence, will await results. The benefits of protection to workingmen have been observed by the contests between employers and employees.

The net decrease in revenue during the year was \$92,000,000, but it is estimated there will be a cash balance of \$20,000,000 in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year. It is impossible, however, to foresee with certainty whether the revenues will not be further diminished by the prospect of tariff changes. He says the surplus is not in the treasury any more, but in the pockets of the people, by means of the pension legislation and free sugar. He recommends repeal of sinking fund law, and withdraws my suggestions relative to voter because the monetary congress is in session.

We have no more Indian frontiers, and the policy of concentration should now be adopted in distributing the army.

He thinks some better methods of dealing with claims presented to the court of claims should be adopted, and supports the postal subsidy idea and urges a continuance of the present policy. The new navy is glowingly described. He recommends a further encouragement of the naval militia.

The service at the Indian agencies has been improved. He approves of the present administration of the pension bureau, and says there is a pension deficiency this year of \$10,000,000. If no further pension legislation is enacted, the maximum of pension payments will be reached in two years, and will aggregate \$180,000,000 a year.

He complements Secretary Rush on the enlarged foreign markets for pork and beef.

Unreasonable and unfriendly objections from Canada have thwarted our negotiations with England relative to the seals, the fisheries and canal tolls. Canadian railroads are sustained by American trade, and it is estimated that these foreign transportation lines nearly carry between different points in the United States goods to the value of \$100,000,000.

We have no disposition to interfere with the politics of Canada, but we should put the transportation business upon a different foundation and build an American canal around Niagara Falls to secure our independence of Canadian waters.

He extends congratulations on the happy conclusion of Chilean misrule standing. Believes in promoting a cause to the Sandwich Islands and says the government should support the Nicaragua canal project.

The free coinage of silver upon an agreed international ratio is desirable, and the business demand is growing for an enlargement of the world's volume of coined money.

The work of reciprocity has been well begun, and under favorable conditions we shall soon get fully one-third of the Central and South American trade; Europe is already attracted by the new policy of this government.

The twenty day quarantine will be continued. Epidemics can be avoided, and immigration should be restricted.

The liquor traffic in Washington should be restricted.

Fat cat coupons are condemned. He has under consideration a further extension of the civil service system. He appeals for a patriotic and non-partisan consideration of electoral reform and deprecates southern lawlessness.

He has pointed out our present prosperity so that we may better note the increase or decrease which will ensue from the new tariff policy, and says "Retrogression would be a crime."

A Verdict of \$15,000.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—A verdict for \$15,000, the largest ever awarded in this country in a seduction case, was yesterday rendered against John N. Winkley and the Winkley & Maudox Ice company in the second session of the superior court.

The jury were occupied nearly two days with the evidence and arguments in support of the \$50,000 damage suit brought by Mrs. Sarah Richardson of Bath, Me., against Mr. Winkley, for the seduction and consequent death of her young daughter, Alice E. Richardson.

TWO RUNAWAY BOYS.

Parents and Police Are Looking for Herbert Thomas and Thomas Whitehead.

MIDDLEBURY, Mass., Dec. 9.—Herbert Thomas, the 15-year-old son of Charles H. Thomas of Middlebury, and Thomas Whitehead, another 16-year-old boy of Raynham, have been missing since Saturday night. They have carried with them clothing for a long trip, and the Whitehead boy is said to have stolen between \$30 and \$40 from his folks and taken it with him. They planned for a trip to Europe, but school at different sailing ports gives no trace of them.

Whitehead is dark with nearly black hair. Thomas has brown hair, large dark brown eyes, is of medium height and rather heavy. They are thought to have gone either to New York or the west. The police in New England have been notified to report any trace of them to Mr. Thomas at Middlebury.

MIDDLEBURY, Mass., Dec. 9.—A William Parker, a Laverlester farmer, was entering his stable, when men seized him, threw a blanket over his head and tied it about him. They then robbed him of his pocketbook, containing over \$50, and made their escape.

George A. Weaver.

19, 21 & 23 Broadway.

Call and see our great variety and extreme low prices.

Bridal Wreaths and Veils a Specialty.

Flowers for Evening Wear.

19, 21 & 23 Broadway.

Now OPENING.

NOVELTIES

NOW OPENING.

</